

IT IS DEFEATED.

The Delegates to the Late Cincinnati Convention of

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

AND THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, MAKE THEIR REPORT TO THE WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF THE FORMER ORGANIZATION - IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT AMALGAMATION BE VOTED DOWN. SEVERAL OF THE BIG STATE SOCIETIES WILL NOT AMALGAMATE.

Messrs. Sam Hugh Brockunier and Randolph Stalnaker, the West Virginia delegates to the late Cincinnati convention of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Sons of the American Revolution—two organizations with similar aims—have made their report to the West Virginia organization of the former society, as follows:

To the Board of Managers of West Virginia Society of the Sons of the Revolution:

SIR:—The West Virginia delegates reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 13th of October, and were informed that the friends of union would have their caucus at the St. Nicholas hotel. Our delegates entered the caucus for the purpose of presenting a resolution which would be understood that they would not be bound by any action of the body which they could not approve.

Before proceeding to an account of the convention proceedings we desire to say that every action of the friends of union were eminently fair and open, while those opposed to union adopted political maneuvers, brought up technical questions and exhausted all the legal aspects of the situation.

The first test came upon the admission of the delegates from the new Society of Indiana. They stated that they were opposed to union because sixteen members of the Sons of the American Revolution in their state were admitted to be of collateral and not lineal descent. Naturally the friends of union opposed the admission of Indiana until after the question of union had been settled. Fifteen were in favor of her admission and fourteen were against, and therefore the delegates were admitted.

The conference committee submitted a report and basis of union in which the collaterals at present in both societies were to be retained, but no subsequent collaterals were to be admitted. The member of the committee from Massachusetts submitted a minority report, which did not differ essentially from the majority report.

The opponents of union raised the point that the present general constitution has no provision for amendment, and is in fact a partnership agreement. The delegates from the Sons of the American Revolution, before it can be changed. The friends of union said they were instructed by their respective societies to make such change; they were opposed to union said they had no instructions, and the delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee plainly intimated that they would never enter any union, upon any terms; said they represented 4,000 of the 5,000 members in our general society.

Mr. Lewis of New York, moved that the whole matter be referred back to the state societies for action, claiming that the delegates had no jurisdiction in the matter. This action was defeated by one vote, Indiana, much to every one's surprise, voting with the unionists; the delegates from that society stated that the conference committee had agreed to insert an amendment providing for a joint committee to examine the papers of the members of the S. of R. and the S. of A. R., said committee to reject papers of all members not lineal descendants, and with that change the plan of union was perfectly acceptable.

The Lewis resolution was lost; fifteen ayes and sixteen noes. The report was then taken up and amended so as to provide for a joint committee of all papers by a joint committee. Another amendment was adopted requiring the new constitution to be voted upon by each state society, a majority of the states so voting to constitute the union. The report as a whole was finally adopted, the delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, California, Tennessee and Virginia dissenting, the delegates stating that their societies declined to be bound by any action of the convention.

During the proceedings two committees from the Sons of the American Revolution composed of distinguished members, visited our convention, bearing cordial greetings. They said that their society had adopted the plan of union unanimously, and were eager to consolidate under such conditions. They further expressed the wish that we should go forth from the convention in one grand united body, shoulder to shoulder, as our fathers had done when they fought for our country.

Your delegates think that if every state goes into the union it would be a grand good thing, but if some, or any, of the states remain out, the object of union will not be accomplished; it will merely result in a portion of our society being swallowed up by the Sons of the American Revolution's 10,000 members.

The delegates from the east and south claim that they do not want union, and will not accept it under any circumstances; that they are free and sovereign states and do not feel compelled to accept any action of a majority of the states if such action does not agree with their ideas. While we must deplore such sentiments in a body like ours, because it in fact throws the power of union into the minority of states, although not of members, we do not consider it wise to enter a union which would not include our strong and conservative societies of the east and south. Therefore your delegates are of the opinion that union should be deferred until a more propitious time.

Respectfully yours,
S. H. BROCKUNIER,
RANDOLPH STALNAKER.

It will be noticed that the delegates from West Virginia recommend amalgamation be voted down for the reason that several of the large eastern and southern state societies of the Sons of the Revolution decline to amalgamate. This is generally regretted, as the majority of the state societies are in favor of the proposed consolidation. Apparently there is nothing for the West Virginia society to do but vote against amalgamation. To vote for amalgamation means to leave the S. of R. and join the S. of A. R., a step that is not desired.

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history will begin here to-day. Read ad.

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BEAUTIFUL WOMAN'S TOILET

Is exquisite jewelry.

The gems are not too costly, but if they are well cut and perfectly set they will greatly add to the charms of the wearer. The trade of setting gems is an art, and workmen possess that art to perfection.

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337 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

A SPIRIT OF MADNESS

Has Become Evident in the "Anti-Loan" Bureau of the Market Street Organ. More Facts and Figures From City Register Forged.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." The Register is not willing to accord to its political opponents one iota of the sagacity it possesses in such extreme measures. In this it exhibits a spirit of madness, so peculiar to itself, that one would think its past experience has taught it to be argumentative, rather than abusive, in defending its position against the refunding ordinance.

I will not admit that one party has more political sagacity than another, but I do say that that individual or party that would foist, or attempt to foist, upon a community a "scheme" such as the refunding ordinance is, as interpreted by the Register, it would be far better for that individual or party if "a mill stone were placed about his or its neck and he or it cast in the depths of the sea." None can see this position better than the Register. Then why attack the ordinance as a political scheme when it knows it is offered in good faith and supported by the business men of both political parties, as a measure looking to the best interests of the taxpayer and to the best advantage of the city.

Ex-Sheriff Franzheim is reported as saying, "I don't like the ten year clause. If the indebtedness were to be paid at once, it would be all right." The ten year clause is not one peculiar to this ordinance. The fact is, that since 1860 scarcely a loan of any magnitude has been made, that began redemption in less than ten years.

If Mr. Franzheim has read up both sides of this question he knows that the new ordinance does not include all of the city's indebtedness; that the city will have use for some of its current receipts for ten years to come to pay on bonds that cannot be taken up at present. I present herewith two tables, as follows:

Name of Loan.	Jan. '98.	Inter-est rate.
Compromise bonds, 1860.	\$2,000 00	3
10-30, 1877.	21,500 00	4 1/2
Bonds of 1885.	100,400 00	4 1/2
Bonds of 1885.	238,800 00	4 1/2
Bridge, No. 1.	20,500 00	4 1/2
Bridge, No. 2.	69,500 00	6
Electric light.	32,000 00	6
Floating debt, accepted orders and overdraft of gas works.	45,800 00	6
Totals	\$621,500 00	

Interest.	Principal.
In 1860.	\$2,000 00
In 1877.	27,570 40
In 1880.	24,102 30
In 1881.	20,242 50
In 1882.	19,602 70
In 1883.	16,902 70
In 1884.	15,794 70
In 1885.	14,656 50
In 1886.	13,518 30
In 1887.	12,470 10
Totals	\$195,178 90

The first shows entire city debt as it is thought it will be at January 1, 1888; it shows rate of interest paid in ten years if not refunded, also amount of principal that will have to be paid in the ten years. I divide the floating debt into five year payments of \$9,360 each.

In the second table I show the amount required each year under the ordinance now in force to pay the principal and interest, pursuing the same course in regard to the floating debt, by dividing it into five annual payments as the easiest way to pay it off.

In the matter of the loan of 1860, I divide it into two payments of \$25,000—in 1888 and in 1889—reserving \$2,000 to be provided for in 1900, when the whole amount is due.

Mr. Gruesz suggested the creation of a sinking fund of \$20,000 per annum to meet this loan, but \$20,000 per annum would not be sufficient in three years to pay the bonds, but by putting away \$25,000 in '98 and '99, but \$22,000 would be required in 1900. Almost any of our city banks would pay us three per cent, for this sinking fund, perhaps more, which would help pay the interest on the bonds in question.

I would like to ask the taxpayers to go over these figures carefully and see what is left of the general revenues of the city to apply to general expenses of the city after the bondholders are satisfied as required under city ordinances now in force.

For the fire department.	\$56,163 17
Police department.	26,520 00
Health department.	10,000 00
Contingent expenses.	10,000 00
Salaries of officers not otherwise provided for.	9,966 66
Collection of taxes.	3,000 00
Department of cemeteries.	3,000 00
City prison.	3,000 00
Markets, scales, real estate.	5,956 22
	\$109,055 05
Deducting from this sum.	\$120,253 54
It is seen that deficit of.	\$30,421 52

This sum will no doubt be the basis upon which the finance committee will make up its budget of appropriations for 1898. Out of this the first appropriation will be \$30,478.50 as interest, and \$72,220 as principal, to be paid upon the debt of the city as shown in table No. 1, a total of \$102,698.50, leaving a balance of \$72,623.54 to be used as general expenses of the different city departments.

The appropriations for the present year, 1897, will no doubt form the basis of the appropriations of 1898, and were as follows:

In 1897 the 50-cent levy produced about.	\$120,000 00
Licenses.	3,500 00
Railroad tax.	2,000 00
City property.	750 00
Cemetery lots, etc.	450 00
Insurance tax.	1,500 00
Balance for general fund.	4,250 00
Per 31, 1896.	7,422 04
Total general revenues.	\$175,322 04

present itself that will have to be provided for either by issuing accepted orders or making an extra levy of taxes. If anybody disputes these figures, the source of information is open to disprove them if they can, by calling upon me.

This condition of affairs is only blamable to the city's over-anxious desire to pay off its debts at a faster rate than its revenues will admit. I take it this fact is more accountable for the present condition of our finances than any undue extravagance in any of the city departments. If any taxpayer is in doubt as to how he should vote upon the refunding ordinance, I give him food for thought here that may be of use to him in making up his mind.

Yours truly,

A. H. FORGEY.

Wheeling, Nov. 22.

Postmasters and Pensioners.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Pension certificates have been issued to the following West Virginia applicants:

Additional—Henry Rouk, Rome.

Increase—John A. Walters, Mason-

town; David Shadrer, Brown.

Certificates for supplemental pension have been issued also to Basil Lemley, Kirby, Greene county, Pa., and for original pension to George Boyd, Steubenville, Ohio.

West Virginia postmasters of the fourth class have been appointed as follows: Z. T. Wellington, Guyandotte, Cabell county; George B. Scott, Womelsdorf, Randolph county.

Dark Colors, medium colors

all represented at our great silk sale.

GEO. M. SNOOK & CO.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

AMUSEMENTS.

The banner engagement of the season in Wheeling will undoubtedly be that of Minnie Madden Pliske at the opera house to-night. The sale of seats has been so large—only twenty seats remaining last night—that Manager Rietter has recovered the balcony, seats in which he had to-day.

One of the great scenes in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," in which Mrs. Pliske will be seen in this city, is thus described by the New York Sun: "Mrs. Pliske makes the murder of Alec in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' such an unconventional stage killing that it is worth a detailed description. Leading immediately up to it, the playwright makes Alec appear at breakfast with Tess, and with the meanness of his nature dominant. He taunts Tess by brutally reminding her of the financial assistance he gives her family, and tells her bluntly that he has bought her. She admits her sale of herself, but warns him not to goad her further. He retires to an adjoining room to sleep. Then Marian confesses to Tess that the news of Angel Clare's death was a falsehood, and next Angel appears alive. His coming is such a shock to Tess that she cannot reply to his plea for forgiveness, but she acquaints him with the present manner of her life, and he departs distracted. As he goes Alec asks from the next room who has been with her, and she replies that her visitor was her husband. The unseen scoundrel's reply to this is a burst of mocking laughter, coupled with the request that his love be given to the husband when he calls again. At this moment Tess is seated at the breakfast table, almost overcome. After a moment of pondering, her face changes from benumbed blankness to desperate hardness. She takes a knife from the table, and with it held in plain sight walks slowly towards the door of Alec's room. At the threshold she lingers, but it is a moment of planning rather than hesitancy, and she disappears. The stage is vacant for half a minute before she returns with the blood-stained knife held point downward, the end of its handle in her finger tips. Blended with her former hard look is an expression of horror. She walks to the middle of the stage and looks at the knife and the blood stain on her hand. With increasing trepidation she staggers slowly to the opposite side of the stage and throws the knife behind a bureau. As the weapon clatters out of sight to the floor she recovers sufficiently to prepare for flight. She takes up her cloak, but her hands tremble so she can hardly clasp it about her throat. Turning again to the bureau, she opens a drawer and pulls out some gloves. She looks into the mirror and is prompted to use a hair brush. All this is in a daze and nearly a collapse. While she is brushing her disordered hair, and her face is vacant of all but horror, Angel re-enters. Her features light up ever so faintly at his declaration of forgiveness and abiding love, and there is no weakness in her tone or manner as she tells him that she has known for weeks that she would one day kill her persecutor. As she speaks of having once struck him with her glove, and having known from that moment what the end would be, there is a ring in her tones, and no trace of regret for the murder. With all this she is still distraught, and it is Angel who recalls her to the need of action, who prepares her for flight, and who finally leads her away.

Amount.	Principal paid in 10 years, or until paid off.	Balance in 10 years, or until paid off. Jan. 1, 1907.
\$ 6,150 00	\$2,800 00
25,000 00	21,000 00
23,500 00	77,000 00	23,400 00
95,100 00	108,000 00	130,800 00
187 00	9,700 00	20,740 00
187 00	23,400 00	47,580 00
4,300 00	32,000 00
	8,424 00	46,800 00
	\$195,178 90	\$398,300 00
		\$222,200 00

The reputation of The Players' Club seems to be spreading and covering more ground every day. Maj. D. E. Stalnaker, the manager of the Players, recited yesterday a communication from the manager of the handsome new theatre at Johnstown, Pa., asking if it would be possible to arrange to date with the Players for some time in the near future. This capable organization could no doubt very easily secure many such offers if they would only consent to make a tour. The players are to present Young Mrs. Winthrop, a play written by Bronson Howard, in this city on next Thursday, Thanksgiving afternoon and evening. The seats so on sale Tuesday morning, and if the present interest in the performance in any indication, there will be one of the largest sales of the season.

SULLIVAN COMING.

At the Grand the last half of this week, John L. Sullivan appears in an athletic sketch, in which he shows how a fighter trains. He also boxes three rounds with Prof. Ed. White, who is no mean antagonist for any fighter. Among the principal performers with the Sullivan company are the Emmmonds, Emerson and Emmmonds, Begley and Lee, Mlle Oceana, Darnoldy, Darling Sisters, Steele and Steele, Patching Brothers, Miss White gives an exhibition at punching the bag, which is not duplicated by any other woman in the country. She also gives an exhibition of scientific sparring, showing and explaining the different blows and movements used by the great pugilists of to-day, when in actual encounter. This in itself is a novelty worth seeing.

MORRISON'S "FAUST."

Morrison's "Faust" has already been referred to as the most elaborate dramatic production of the kind ever attempted. It is a pretty broad statement, but one that has considerable ground. The lines closely follow Goethe's original in places and the commonly accepted story is closely adhered to. Aside from the excellence of the literary work involved, Mr. Morrison has devoted a very close attention to dramatic and scenic details.

The dramatic effects in the play of the lightning, the flowers in Margaret's garden, in the duel scene, etc., are startling and effective. Calcium lights are also used prodigally, to produce weird effects. The scenery is all new and beautiful and historically correct. The climax in this direction is reached in the third act, wherein the facade of the church is represented and the statue of the Virgin. Soft moonlight pervades the scene, which is patterned after actual scenes and those who have seen the locality in Nuremberg will recognize it at once. The broken scene is also made very effective with its electric showers, sea of flame and sparks from the inferno. The production will be seen here at the opera house next Saturday matinee and night.

"MORLEY'S TWINS."

"Morley's Twins" opened a three day's engagement at the Grand opera house last night, before a very large and appreciative audience. The place has plenty of go and vivacity, more plot than is usually seen in such attractions, and the people are going in their respective lines. The Avia sisters' songs and dances were particularly well received. The engagement continues to-night and Wednesday matinee and evening performances. No doubt crowded houses will be the rule—play and company deserve them.

WE are all subject to pain occasionally.

and it is well to have a good liniment in the house, such as Salvation Oil, 25 cents.

WOMEN! DON'T WAIT.

If You Have Any of These Symptoms Act at Once.

Do you know the reason why you will go to the hospital, my poor friend?

Because you have allowed yourself to go from bad to worse. You did not know that that heat, swelling and tenderness in your left side were all signs of congestion of the ovary.

Any intelligent woman could have told you that congestion is fatal to the uterus.

system, and that an ovary congested leads to tumor formation, and that you were in awful danger. Now you will have to undergo the operation of ovariectomy, the cutting out of the ovary.

Yes, you will recover, at last I hope you will; but you will never be quite the same woman again. Congestion of the ovaries is fatal to health. If you have any such symptoms be advised in time; take a medicine of specific powers! You can find none better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, prepared especially to meet the needs of woman's sexual system. You can get it at any good druggist's.

Following we publish a letter from a woman in Milwaukee, which relates how she was cured of ovarian trouble: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. I had been troubled with suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason each coming month. After using one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Sanative Wash I was very much relieved. I continued to use your remedies until cured. The last nine months have been passed in perfect good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to the Vegetable Compound. My gratitude is great, indeed, to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—Mrs. F. M. Knapp, 563 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

WEEKLY OIL REVIEW.

This is ideal weather for the oil men, and the time he usually hustles around to get material out to the field for winter operations before the roads get in an almost impassable condition. The roads are in a fairly good condition, but there is no hustling and no general movement in anticipation of bad roads. Unless all signs fail, the present winter will show lighter field operations than for many years, says "D. S. W." in his weekly review of operations in the southwest oil fields.

In the past operators have drilled themselves poor during a period of depression. They were not content to see their production decline if they had the territory to hold it up and pushing the drill would accomplish the purpose. By "nursing" his old wells and declining to drill, the average producer finds himself in a better financial condition than during any past depression. He probably has not added much to his bank account, nor has he squandered it all in drilling light territory and getting unremunerative wells. While the stocks were accumulating with wonderful rapidity and the market falling to a lower level each week or month, there was an absence of the customary dissatisfaction and disposition to lay the blame to any source but the natural one, supply and demand. Now that consumption is largely in excess of production there is a universal feeling of hopefulness for an early advance in the price of crude. A little flurry in the certificate market during the past week was in some quarters regarded as a favorable indication for an early appreciation in values.

Pittsburgh is credited with backing the certificate purchases; it has been hinted that it was for the purpose of elevating the credit balance market. If a bluff in that direction, the purchase of \$1,000 barrels failed to bring the desired result. At any rate, it represented less than a single day's production of Pennsylvania oil.

The lower southwest fields, from a gusher standpoint, were not conspicuous during the past week. Out of seven wells completed in the Elk Fork pool, but one could find a place in the gusher list; all others were light or dry. It is almost certain that nothing of that pool remains undeveloped except the southwest extension, and the past week saw four wells completed to the east of that development. With Elk Fork defined, the lower southwest will be without any new developments of a boisterous nature. The discovery of one or more new pools before operations at Elk Fork have been completed is among the possibilities, but where they exist or when they will be discovered is not apparent at this time. There is no concerted movement in any locality that has for its end the development of a new pool.

The deep sand territory failed to furnish any new gushers, but its undeveloped area and the staying qualities of its wells make it a factor of no small importance when casting about for a supply of new production. The average operator, if the territory was attainable, would hesitate before investing heavily. A continuous run of good luck would be all right, but a little of the other kind would be disastrous.

Pleasants county stirred up a little excitement last Thursday. The shallow territory, however, has never been dangerous in the matter of new production, although it is a very safe place to operate on a low market.

The Southwest extension of the Elk Fork pool, after a run of light wells, has taken a turn and shows some improvement. It, however, was not a surprise for it was quite certain that the new extension would furnish more gushers notwithstanding the east side gave up nothing but light wells for more than a week.

The Paova Oil Company drilled in its No. 4, on the J. K. Hill farm and made one of the best strikes in that part of the pool. The location of the well is five hundred feet west of No. 1 and for the first two hours after drilled into the sand, produced twenty-eight barrels an hour. The location is the farthest west of any of the wells completed on that side of the extension and gives promise of extending the producing territory in that direction.

East of the older portion of the pool and northeast of the wells on the R. Prickett farm, J. H. Jennings & Bros. have drilled their test well on the John Neff farm one hundred and twenty feet into the Big Injun and found nothing in either the Keener or the lower sand. The well has been abandoned and the casing pulled.

The largest producing well in the pool except the new No. 4 on the Hill

farm, is the Paova Oil company's No. 3 on the same farm, credited with two hundred and forty barrels a day. There are but three other wells in the pool, making two hundred barrels a day. The remainder of the thirty-four wells in the line range from one hundred to less than two hundred barrels a day.

In the Big Flint district in Doddridge county, Murphy, Jennings & Company have drilled in their No. 92 on the O. W. Hardman tract and have a producer good for one hundred barrels a day. With the completion of this well operations on the Big Flint come to a standstill. There is considerable undeveloped territory in that vicinity that can be operated at a profit when the market advances.

THE RIVER.

YESTERDAY'S DEPARTURES.

Parkersburg: BEN HUR, 9 a. m.

Sistersville: RUTH, 3:30 p. m.

Clarington: LEROY, 3:30 p. m.

Steubenville: T. M. BAYNE, 2:30 p. m.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati: KEYSTONE STATE, 8 a. m.

Pittsburgh: QUEEN CITY, 5 a. m.

Matamoras: ARGAND, 11 a. m.

Parkersburg: ARGAND, 11 a. m.

Matamoras: LEROY, 3:30 p. m.

Sistersville: RUTH, 3:30 p. m.

Steubenville: LEROY, 3:30 p. m.

Steubenville: T. M. BAYNE, 2:30 p. m.

BOATS LEAVING TO-MORROW.

Charleston: KANAWHA, 6:30 a. m.

Pittsburgh: BEN HUR, 4 p. m.

Clarington: LEROY, 3:30 p. m.

Sistersville: RUTH, 3:30 p. m.

Steubenville: T. M. BAYNE, 2:30 p. m.

Along the Landing.

In addition to the locals, the Lexington, for Matamoras, and the Argand, for Parkersburg, leave to-day.

The Keystone State, with good old Charley Knox on the roof, is here this morning for Cincinnati. She departs at 8 o'clock, and has a good trip in sight out of the upper river.

The Queen City passes up for Pittsburgh this morning, her first appearance at this port since the middle of August. On Thursday morning she will be here for Cincinnati and all way landings, leaving at 8 a. m.

Captain Thad Thomas, of the Leroy, says his patrons were so pleased with the Leroy's Sunday trip between Wheeling and Sistersville and